



ALEXANDRIA, VIRGINIA.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 12.

**THE STATE DEBT.**—The Staunton Spectator in an article on the State debt and how and for what it was incurred, says:

"The people of Virginia, acting through their representatives in the General Assembly, determined to utilize her resources and her credit, by borrowing on the faith of her property and credit the money necessary to construct works of internal improvement which she deemed so important for her welfare. Accordingly, the necessary laws were passed to enable the Board of Public Works to borrow, on the credit of the State, the sums which might be required, from time to time, to construct the various improvements, and the Board was authorized to execute and deliver to those who might lend the money the bonds of the State for the payment of the interest semi-annually and the principal as it became due. Under the authority thus given, many millions of dollars were borrowed and expended in building railroads, turnpikes and other works of public importance.

"It may be interesting to our readers to see in detail to what works the money was applied, and how much was expended on each. We, therefore present the following table, complete from official sources, and which we believe to be correct:

For the James River & Kanawha canal.....	\$10,400,000
For other navigation canals, (Rivanna, Dismal Swamp, &c.).....	1,912,417
For plank roads and turnpikes.....	2,182,318
For Loudoun & Hampshire Railroad.....	1,017,248
For Blue Ridge Railroad and Rockfish Gap Tunnel.....	1,674,723
For Virginia Central Railroad.....	340,900
For Covington & Ohio Railroad.....	3,203,461
For Richmond and Danville R. R. & for N. & P. Southside, and L. & E. (now Atlantic M. & O. R. R.).....	1,188,598
For Richmond & Petersburg R. R. & for Winchester & Potomac R. R. & for Manassas Gap R. R. & for Ches. & Ohio Railroad (stock).....	5,661,061
For Orange & Alexandria R. R. & for Richmond, Fredericksburg & Potomac Railroad.....	385,610
For money advanced to Richmond & York River Railroad.....	2,280,100
For Ches. & Ohio Railroad (stock).....	2,017,957
For Richmond & Danville Railroad.....	1,150,207
For money advanced to Richmond & York River Railroad.....	275,000
For Ches. & Ohio Railroad (stock).....	490,199
For Richmond & Danville Railroad.....	927,888
Stock in Marietta & Cincinnati Railroad.....	199,255

Making an aggregate of principal \$35,111,356

"It is this money, thus borrowed on the faith of the State and expended by her for the benefit of her people, which constitutes the bulk of the present debt of Virginia.

"Possibly a million of dollars, or more, has been expended in the erection of our noble institutions for the Insane, the Deaf, Dumb and Blind, and in the establishment of the University of Virginia, and the Virginia Military Institute; and perchance a few hundred thousand dollars may have been borrowed to pay the cost of that splendid tribute of Virginia's gratitude to her most illustrious son—the Equestrian Statue of Washington, which adorns the capital grounds at Richmond!

"This is the debt which some, who call themselves Virginians, would persuade Virginia to repudiate! Although we are in the daily enjoyment of the benefits which were bought by the expenditure, they would now refuse to pay the cost! They must be laboring under some strange delusion!

"There stands the Statue of Washington, designed to commemorate the spotless integrity, the exalted virtue, the heroic patriotism of the 'Father of his Country'!

"There stands the University of Virginia, the last legacy of the Author of the Declaration of Independence to the State he loved so well, diffusing the light of science and learning, not only among her own people, but throughout all the Southern States!

"There stands the Virginia Military Institute, the foster-mother of the illustrious Stonewall Jackson, and inseparably associated with his great name and matchless deeds, and ready, whenever Virginia may need their services, to send forth other Jacksons to emulate his brilliant achievements! Here, around us on every hand, are railways, canals, McAdam roads and turnpikes, daily ministering to our wants and convenience, bringing remote parts of the State into close proximity, transporting our persons and our families, and the products of our farms, and our mines, and our workshops, from point to point, at less than half the former cost; doubling the value of the products of our farms, and diminishing the cost of all we have to buy; enhancing the value of our lands, and building up our towns and cities; in a word, scattering, with a lavish hand, prosperity throughout our borders! And yet, men are to be found who would be willing to repudiate the debt contracted to secure us these priceless benefits!"

A large number of the survivors of Mahone's old Brigade met in Petersburg on Monday, and organized a Memorial Association with Gen. William Mahone as President. After an address by the General, the Association adjourned till the 30th of July, 1876, unless otherwise called together by the President. Gen. Mahone gave an elegant entertainment at his house to the members of the old brigade assembled. In speaking of the reunion the Petersburg News says: "They gathered together for the first time since the war simply to renew old associations and friendships between surviving soldiers and heroes of great battles, mighty events and intense perils and suffering. Never upon the earth did there assemble a more social, jolly and orderly army of veterans. The remembered in sadness their fallen comrades, they recounted with thrilling enthusiasm the leading incidents of the mighty struggle in which they were so long engaged, and they separated with the pleasing consciousness that, as they faithfully performed all their duties and responsibilities in the field, they are also fully capable and anxious of discharging all their duties and obligations in all the civil, political and practical relations of peaceful life. They were mighty in war—in peace they are patriots and friends."

The International Sunday School Convention, which assembled in Baltimore yesterday was largely attended. Various reports in connection with the objects of the Convention were read, but discussion could not be commenced until to-day.

Ex-Senator Pratt, of Indiana, the commissioner of internal revenue, has arrived in Washington, and will have a conference with the President as to when he will take possession of his office.

The seizure of the illicit distilleries in the West and the proceedings against the whiskey ring and the revenue officials who have been bribed to serve it, were the general subject of comment in Washington yesterday. Criminal prosecutions against the offenders are to be instituted. Mr. Douglass, the retiring Commissioner of Internal Revenue, is placed in the awkward position of being so negligent with his own business that his superior officer was compelled to take charge of it without his knowledge. Mr. Douglass is out in a card, in which, he admits that if things were going wrong he did not know of it.

A majority of the tax-paying citizens of Staunton, Va., have addressed a petition to the council of that city, in which they say: "Deeply interested in the welfare and credit of the city, and feeling that the same depends in some measure, at least, upon the prompt delivery of the bonds of the city to the Valley Railroad Company, in discharge of her subscription to the stock of said railroad company, we request the council to deliver to said company the bonds necessary to discharge the obligations contracted by the last subscription of fifty thousand dollars." The council has agreed to submit the question to legal arbitration.

The Mark Lane Express, in its weekly review of the breadstuffs market, says that late rains have done immense good, and warmer weather following almost promises to do away with the late season. More rain is wanted, but the beneficial change has lowered prices. In France the crops are promising. Wheat is from sixpence to a shilling lower. Many of the British provincial markets show a similar decline in prices.

Advices from the Pennsylvania mining regions represent matters as comparatively quiet. The Excelsior and Ocean Collieries resumed work yesterday with a small force, though the men were compelled to go to the mines fully armed. Beyond being hoisted at and derided by a crowd of women and boys, no demonstration was made against them, although threats were freely indulged.

The telegraph announces that "Mr. Senator, the President's son-in-law, returned to Washington last night from Europe."

Judge Pierpont will return to Washington on Friday to enter upon his duties as Attorney General.

## NEWS OF THE DAY

"To show the very age and body of the Times."

The steamship Tonawanda, which has arrived at Philadelphia from Savannah, reports that at 2:35 a. m. on the 10th instant, twenty miles northeast of Hatteras, during thick weather, she collided with the schooner H. P. Blaisdell, from Philadelphia, with coal and locomotive for Havana. The schooner sank almost immediately; the mate and a seaman, named D. P. Pearson, were drowned. The captain and remainder of the crew were saved by the steamer's boats and brought to Philadelphia.

Intelligence from the scene of the disaster to the steamship Schiller yesterday state that the wreck was visited and many bodies recovered. Among the bodies identified is that of Mrs. Zuch, wife of Consul Zuch. Some of the bodies will be embalmed and others buried with proper religious rites, in accordance with direction and requests from friends in New York.

The ninety-first annual convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the diocese of Pennsylvania commenced its session at Philadelphia yesterday. The only important feature of the day was the reception of Bishop Jaggar, who made a farewell address. He leaves to-day for the Southern Ohio diocese.

In the trial of the ex-Priest Gerdeemann, in Philadelphia, yesterday, the cross examination of the accountant was continued and further errors developed to the amount of \$5,457, swelling the indebtedness of the church to Gerdeemann to \$5,952 98. The re-examination was then commenced.

Berlin newspapers state that the principal conspirator in a plot to assassinate Bismarck Falk and the Emperor William has been arrested abroad. One journal states that he is a relative of Archbishop Ledochowski, and another that he is related to Monsignor Dunin, Ledochowski's predecessor.

The number of lives lost by the wreck of the steamship Cadiz, from Lisbon for London, is increased to sixty instead of sixteen, as at first reported. The disaster was very much like that of the Schiller. The vessel was driven hard on to a rock, and the inevitable result of recklessness followed.

Messrs. Moody and Sankey have held fifty-one revival meetings in Agricultural Hall, London. Their last one there took place yesterday and it was decidedly the largest of the series. Special railway trains were run for the accommodation of persons who desired to attend.

The prosecution in the Tilton-Beecher case brought Tilton back to the stand yesterday and kept him there all day in giving rebuttal testimony. He contradicted Bessie Turner on many points of her testimony. Frank Moulton is to be placed on the stand again.

Judge Hall, of the U. S. District Court for Delaware, died on Monday night. He was remarkable for his great age—only five years less than a century—and for a continuous service of nearly fifty years upon the bench.

The Gaugers of New Jersey are going into business on their own account. At Medford they have purchased a building which they are fitting up for a store, blacksmith shop, wheelwright shop, bank, &c.

The trotting race at San Francisco yesterday best three in five, mile heats, for a purse of \$20,000, between Defiance and Edwinton, was won by the latter. Time, 2:24, 2:26, 2:29, 2:26, 2:26.

The great Cincinnati Musical Festival commenced last evening in that city. Undoubtedly it is the grandest affair of the kind ever held in this country.

Judge James Paul, of the Supreme Court of the State of West Virginia, died at his residence, near Willsburg, in that State, yesterday afternoon.

[COMMUNICATED.]

We are sorry to see that the committee on elections have recommended ward meetings for nominating members of Council. A primary election is certainly preferable. We all know that the voters will not turn out to the ward meetings, and great dissatisfaction is always expressed at the result; whereas there is generally an acquiescence in the result of a primary election. The city of Baltimore has abandoned the ward system and adopted primary elections. Even in the counties of Virginia the same rule has been adopted. We hope the committee will reconsider the matter and give us a primary election.

## CITY COUNCIL.

The regular semi-monthly meeting of the City Council was held last night.

## BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

In the Board of Aldermen upon the resolution requesting the W. & A. R. R. to move its track on St. Asaph street nearer the west side of the street.

Mr. Moore thought the Railroad Company ought to buy a lot and build a depot. The action of the Common Council in referring the resolution to the Committee on Streets was amended so as to order the committee to report it back to Council and then adopted.

The bill to have paved the east end of Market Alley was over on motion of Mr. Moore, who thought the Committee on Streets had too much work laid out already, and had better now commence retrenchment.

Mr. Moore, in presenting a bill of Dr. Entwistle for medicines for the poor, thought the physicians prescribed too costly medicines, and often gave prescriptions costing \$2 when there costing 60 cents would be as efficacious. He thought some legislation was necessary.

Dr. Johnson said if there was a defect in this matter it was the fault of the Council, who elected new instead of old physicians. Giving the office of Physician to the Poor to young men was right, but to appoint strangers who did not know the streets much less the people, was, in his opinion, not right.

A petition of Mr. Emanuel Webb, dismissed by the Mayor from the police force for being found asleep on his beat, requesting to be re-instated, was being read, when

Mr. Lyles made a point of order that as there was no official notification of the dismissal of Mr. Webb, the petition was not in order.

The point of order was decided well taken and the petition was withdrawn.

An act to further reduce the police force to fifteen men, at a salary of \$45 per month, was introduced by Dr. Johnson.

Mr. Seaton advocated an increase of the salary to \$50 per month.

Dr. Johnson was certain that the other Board would not agree to the increase, and the policemen were satisfied with \$45.

Mr. Seaton was of the opinion that the Common Council would pass the bill with the increased compensation.

A vote being taken on the proposition to increase, it was lost by a vote of ayes 2, noes 5.

Mr. Moore would have voted aye, but thought the policemen would be satisfied with the \$45 a month, and finances were now low.

Dr. Johnson said that the present bill increased the salary \$15 per annum—more than the policemen expected.

Mr. Seaton voted aye because he did not think the compensation sufficient—the policemen were satisfied because they could do no better.

The bill was then passed—ayes 7, noes 0. Dr. Johnson introduced a bill to abolish the office of Clerk of the Gas Works and imposing the duties of that office upon the Auditor.

Dr. Johnson argued that there was no necessity for the office of Clerk, and explained the provisions of the bill.

The bill was read a second time, when Dr. French, at the instance of the President, moved to lay the bill over.

Dr. Johnson would rather that the bill be passed at once.

Mr. Janney (Dr. French in the chair), moved that the bill be referred to the Finance Committee.

Dr. Johnson thought such action would be the death of the bill, and favoring retrenchment he was for economy and for the passage of the bill, without looking to the personal convenience of any one. The position of clerk was a sinecure, and ought to be abolished. He charged that the committees, for their own selfish purposes, were in the habit of pocketing bills.

Mr. Janney, from the remarks of Dr. Johnson, was now suspicious of the bill, or else its mover would not so object to a reference, or else it would not bear the ordeal of an investigation.

He thought the committee would report. He also thought the incumbent would be better off, than in the office, as he could not rise to a higher position, while he held the present one.

Mr. Lyles was opposed to a reference, but would prefer having the bill printed.

Mr. Seaton being in favor of retrenchment, favored the passage of the bill, or having it printed.

Mr. Lawson was in favor of the spirit of the act, but was in favor of time for consideration.

The bill was then referred by a vote of 4 to 3. Dr. Johnson offered a preamble and resolutions looking to a conference with the bondholders of the city for the purpose of compromise, and for this purpose appointing a committee to invite a meeting of the bondholders.

Dr. Johnson believed that this proposition would be productive of good. He denied that there was any idea of repudiation in this movement.

Dr. French could see no harm, but may be good in the proposition, and if it was found that nothing could be done it would, at least, stop the constant talk and make the people more content to pay the debt.

Mr. Moore suggested that the committee was too large, and moved to strike out eight and make it five.

Dr. Johnson explained that eight was two from each Ward, and rather than reduce, thought that it would be better to have a larger committee. He congratulated himself that the committee as named was a most excellent selection.

The preamble and resolutions were then adopted.

A bill legalizing the old building line on Washington street, passed by the Common Council, coming in.

Dr. Johnson opposed it on the ground that the Council had no right to change a street line, and moved to lay the bill on the table.

Mr. Moore thought the object of the bill was to permit the old line to remain as it was, and not to change, as supposed by Dr. Johnson.

Dr. Johnson contended that his opposition was correct, and that Mr. Moore was at fault. The bill was laid on the table, and at 10 o'clock the Board adjourned, until next Tuesday night.

## COMMON COUNCIL.

The Common Council last night was well attended, and a considerable amount of important business was transacted.

The first subject which occasioned debate was a bill by Mr. Risbell to confirm the line of Mr. Gregory's house as the line of Washington street.

Mr. McKenzie said John C. Mandell built the house when he was collector. Everybody knew that the old line of Washington street was the line of that house. What did the surveyor want to alter it for? He discharged these surveyors that are running around, scooping in and out here and there, and making a general confusion. Let the old line stand; let the surveyor leave old landmarks alone.

Mr. Hughes said that nobody would allow twenty inches to be taken off of their lot, and if the surveyor's line was adopted on Columbus street and the old line on Washington street, Mr. Green and others would lose twenty-three inches of their lots. They would not submit to that.

Mr. Risbell said all the work done on Columbus street would have to be done over again in six months' time, and then it could be fixed on the proper line.

The bill was passed.

A bill for curbing set in front of Christ Church chapel, on Princess street, was presented.

Mr. Risbell explained that the Committee on Streets had ordered the work, and that as the chapel belonged to Christ Church the bill

had been sent to the vestry, who refused to pay it.

Mr. Hughes said that the vestry refused to pay at Christ Church itself because it was a grave yard. This, however, was a chapel on the corner of Princess and Columbus streets.

Mr. McKenzie thought it would break the Corporation.

A voice, Oh, ginger.

Mr. Harlow moved to refer to the Finance Committee.

Several members explained that Dr. Entwistle had a contract with the city, and it was his business to fill all prescriptions sent by the physicians to the poor, and asked why delay the payment of what is justly due.

Mr. Harlow said the reference would not delay Dr. Entwistle's orders. He could only get his warrant now, and he had all his warrants since the first of January—none of them paid. The bill was passed, and at 10:25 the Board adjourned.

## Letter from Culpeper.

[Correspondence of the Alexandria Gazette.]

CEAR MOUNTAIN BATTLE FIELD, NEAR MITCHELL'S STATION, CULPEPER CO., VA., May 10.—Bombastic Pope, General in command of the Federal army of the Potomac in 1862, being in this county and having issued his famous order from "Headquarters in the Saddle," our gallant and obliging Stonewall Jackson, then lying in and around Gordonsville with his corps, hearing of the same, and being impelled, no doubt, by a pure spirit of patriotism, determined to feel the power of this, the new Caesar, and as his wint, marched, on the 8th of August, his "foot cavalry" full to the front, and tendered battle at the foot of the above mountain. The result was a complete victory for our arms and an utter rout of the Federal.

The above has been brought to mind by the finding of a grape shot in a field recently plowed, and the ground occupied on that day by the advance infantry of the Federal army.

The country hereabout is looking charming, and the farmers are exceedingly cheerful at the prospect of good returns from their labors the present year, they having sown and planted a large acreage of wheat, oats and corn.

The religious feeling which has pervaded this community for some time past, especially at Culpeper Court House, resulted in the confirmation of twenty six persons at St. Stephen's Episcopal Church, on Thursday last, by the cord, the able, and eloquent Right R. v. Bishop Johns, and the addition of thirty to the Southern Methodist, Rev. R. J. Moorman, pastor, in charge, and the baptism by immersion of twenty five in the Baptist Church, by the Rev. James B. Taylor, also minister in charge.

The town of Culpeper, as also the country tributary thereto, experiences a great loss by the removal of Capt. N. Penick, principal of the Culpeper Female Institute, and his accomplished wife and daughter to your city. We can truly say that no more gallant and courteous gentleman can be found than Capt. Penick, and no more gentle and intelligent lady could be desired to whom a parent would wish to confide the education and training of their daughters than his wife. We think we know whereof we speak, and we do not hesitate to say that in the acquisition of Capt. Penick as principal of a female institute your (our) city has supplied a desideratum which has existed since the esteemed James Hallowell closed his school, and we regard Capt. P. as an able and worthy successor to Mr. H.

The two houses and a large and valuable lot of building material, belonging to Mr. Jerry Cook in this neighborhood, was destroyed by fire on Thursday night of last week. The family were awakened by the light of the fire about 12 o'clock, and by dint of labor and good management, principally of the lady members of the family, the dwelling house, though severely injured on fire on the roof, was saved. The ladies worked like beavers and behaved like lions, running barefooted and from the spring and branch, carrying water to the gentleman on the dwelling. The fire was the work of an incendiary.

The sheep folds of Mr. Charles Stewart, formerly of Brooklyn, New York, and a very witty and enterprising gentleman, and that of the Messrs. W. and S. Meyers, natives of the county, in this neighborhood, were visited on Friday night, the former, and on Saturday morning the latter, by dogs, which succeeded in killing and maiming about twenty five sheep and lambs for the Messrs. Stewart, and four or five sheep for the Messrs. W. The loss of the former is fully one hundred dollars. The dogs leaving Mr. S.'s fold about daylight were found in that of the Messrs. W. just as they began to kill and maim. Chase being given by the owner, neighbors and good dogs joined in, and in a few hours every guilty dog was killed. An over conscientious person present at the dog killing, doubting from his lack appearance the guilt of one of the victims, a post-mortem was quickly made, and it disclosed a large deposit of sheep ears and noses. He was not only guilty beyond doubt, but a perfect expert in the approaching election by that whites immediately and remotely interested in the appointments of office, but not much said or done by the colored population, and those good gentlemen of the county, whose interest is most centered and secured by the production of fall crops.

I think it is about time to stop, though I cannot forego saying your reliable agricultural, commercial and monetary reports and selections are fully appreciated by us country folks. We often felt, when the Legislature was in session, like exclaiming, "God save the Commonwealth," but since its adjournment, and we find ourselves not sold out to the "limited," we are comparatively well satisfied with our condition.

SHEEP KILLED.—On Friday night last, 25 sheep belonging to Mr. C. B. Stuart, living near Slaughter's Mountain, were killed by dogs, and about 20 others wounded, one-half of which it is thought will die. These were thrifty sheep, and the flock had been carefully housed, still the dogs found their way into the sheepfold. They also killed 5 sheep for Mr. Major and wounded 8 others.—Culpeper Times.

PUBLIC SALE  
OF THE  
PIONEER MILLS,  
ALEXANDRIA, VA.

Under authority of the decrees of the Corporation Court of Alexandria, Va., made on the 9th day of February, 1875, in the suit of L. A. von Hoffman vs. John H. Russell, the subscribers, Commissioners of the Court in said cause, will sell at public auction, at the front door of the Court House of said Court, on

MONDAY, JULY 12, 1875,  
at 12 m., the property at the foot of Duke street, Alexandria, Va., known as the

PIONEER MILLS,  
including the COOPERS' SHOP, with all appurtenances.

Terms: \$10,000.36 cash; the residue in two equal installments, payable, respectively, October 1st, 1875, and October 1st, 1876, with interest from day of sale; to be secured by the bonds of the purchaser and lien on the property. Title to be retained till full payment. Biddings to be kept insured in an amount equal to the amount remaining unpaid, and policies to be assigned. Property to be sold subject to purchaser's risk on his failure to comply with terms of sale or to secure and discharge the deferred payments.

S. FERGUSON BEACH,  
LINDEN KENT,  
my 12-eots (Sent.) Commissioners.

SUN UMBRELLAS  
—at—  
PRETZFELDER & BENDHEIM'S.  
Latest styles, heavy twilled Silk, in shades of Blue, Brown and Black, with Pearl and Ivory Handles. my 9

## COMMERCIAL.

Prices Current in Alexandria, May 12.

Flour, Fine.....	4 25 @ 4 75
Superfine.....	5 25 @ 5 50
Extra.....	6 00 @ 6 50
Family.....	7 00 @ 7 50
Family choice.....	7 50 @ 8 00
WHEAT, common to fair.....	1 30 @ 1 35
Fair to good.....	1 35 @ 1 45
Good to prime.....	1 45 @ 1 50
Prime to choice.....	1 50 @ 1 55
CORN, white.....	0 98 @ 0 00
Mixed.....	0 97 @ 0 08
Yellow.....	0 97 @ 0 98
Ear-Corn.....	1 10 @ 1 12
RYE.....	0 75 @ 0 75
OATS.....	0 73 @ 0 75
CHICKENS.....	4 00 @ 6 00
BUTTER, prime.....	0 23 @ 0 24
Common to middling.....	0 15 @ 0 20
EGGS.....	0 14 @ 0 16
IRISH POTATOES.....	0 75 @ 0 91
BACON, Hams, country.....	0 12 @ 0 13
Western.....	0 15 @ 0 16
Sides.....	0 14 @ 0 14 1/2
Shoulders.....	0 10 1/2 @ 0 11
LARD.....	0 10 1/2 @ 0 11 1/2
DRIED APPLES.....	0 6 @ 0 7
PLASTER, ground, per ton.....	7 50 @ 0 00
Ground, in bags or buls.....	9 50 @ 0 00
Ground, in bags, red'd.....	8 50 @ 0 00
Lump.....	4 25 @ 4 75
SALT, G. A. (Liverpool).....	1 15 @ 1 30
Finer.....	2 10 @ 2 30
Turk's Island.....	0 00 @ 0 40

REMARKS.—The market for Wheat continues very active, and prices are 2c better for best grades; offerings of 1043 bushels, with sales of a prime white lot at 145, and red at 140, 145 1/2, 148, 152, 153 and 155, according to quality—later for choice. Corn is steady at yesterday's quotations; offerings of 1030 bushels mixed, with sales at 98. Oats are active and firm, with light offerings; sales at 75.

ALEXANDRIA FISH MARKET, May 12, 1875.—The receipts since yesterday have been 5,000 Shad, which sold at from 900 to \$11 00 per hundred, and 17,000 Herring, which sold at 1000 to \$10 50 per thousand.

The Fish sales in Georgetown yesterday were 60,000 Herring at 5 to \$6 per thousand. Shad sold at \$9 per hundred.

PORT OF ALEXANDRIA, MAY 12, 1875.  
Sun rose..... 4 58 | Moon sets..... 0 46  
Sun sets..... 7 0 | High water..... 0 00

ARRIVED  
Steamer Jane Mosley, Norfolk, to F A Reed.  
Steamer Pilot Boy, Georgetown, to F A Reed.  
Schr Gettysburg, Boston, to Hampshire and Baltimore Coal Co.  
Schr H. H. Marvel, Philadelphia, to Hooe & Johnston.  
Schr Maggie, Washington, to Hooe & Johnston.  
Schr Cora, Boston, to J P Agnew.  
Schr E H Farber, Boston.

—SAILD.  
Schr Alfred Brabrook, Portland, by Hampshire and Baltimore Coal Co.  
Schr Louise Birdsell, Groton, by American Coal Co.  
Schr Sarah J Fort, from Georgetown.

—DEPARTED.  
Schr Sunlight, for this port, cleared at Providence 8th.  
Schr R S Miller, hence for Boston, at Vineyard Haven 10th.  
Schr D M Anthony, Melown master, which was injured in Georgetown harbor on 10th inst, and was repaired at this city, arrived at Fall River yesterday, and reports having seen the steamer Metropolis at 9 o'clock a.m. on the 10